THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1750]

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1769.

BOSTON, MAY 11.

After the election on Friday last, the Honourable James Otis was chosen Moderator: And it was moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare Instructions for their Representatives, and report: And Richard Dana, Esq; John Adams, Esq; John Ruddock, Esq; Dr. Benjamin Church, Dr. Joseph Warren, Joshua Henshaw, Esq; and Mr. William Molineux, were appointed accordingly.

On Monday last the Town met according to adjournment, and the Committee reported the following draft of Instructions; which being several times distinctly read, was accepted by the Town, *nemine contradicente.*

To the Honourable JAMES OTIS, *and* THOMAS CUSHING, *Esquires, Mr.* SAMUEL ADAMS, *and* JOHN HANCOCK, *Esquire.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have once more received the highest testimony of the confidence and affection of your Constituents, which the constitution has impowered them to exhibit, the trust of representing them in the Great and General Court or Assembly of this province. This important trust is committed to you, at a time when your country demands the exertion of all your wisdom, fortitude and virtue; and therefore it is presumed, a free communication of our sentiments, cannot but be agreeable to you.

The first object of your Attention is, the privilege of that Assembly of which you are now chosen to be members. The debates there must be free: You will therefore exert yourselves to remove every thing that may carry the least appearance of an attempt to awe or intimidate. As the Assembly is called to sit in the usual place, common decency, as well as the honour and dignity of a free legislative, will require a removal of those cannon and guards, as well as that clamorous parade which has been daily around the Court-house since the arrival of his Majesty's troops; and at some times, while the highest court of judicature has been sitting there on the trial even of capital causes. When this grievance shall be removed, and the debates of the Assembly shall be free, it will be natural to enquire into all the grievances we have suffered from the military power? Why they have been quartered in the body of this town, in contradiction to the express words, and, as we conceive, the manifest intention of an act of Parliament? Why the officers, who have thus violated our rights, have not been called to account, and dealt with as the law required? Whether the measure taken by the Governor of the province, in appointing an extraordinary officer to provide quarters for the troops, was not an evasion of the act of Parliament made for the billeting and quartering his Majesty's troops in America (the professed rule of their conduct) and designed to elude the clause of said act, purposely providing for the convenience of American subjects, and their security against an excess of military power?---Why the repeated offences and violences committed by the soldiery against the peace, and in open defiance and contempt of the civil magistrate, and the law, have escaped punishment in the courts of justice? And whether the Attorney-General has not, in some late instances, unduly exercised a power of entering "*Noli prosequi*," upon indictments, without the concurrence of the court, in obstruction to the course of justice, and to the great encouragement of violence and oppression?

And as the quartering troops here has proved the occasion of many evils, we do earnestly recommend to you, to use your utmost endeavours for a speedy removal of them.

Should the expence that has been incurred in providing barracks for the troops, and supplying them with necessaries, be required of the House of Representatives, we do, in the most solemn and express manner, enjoin you by no means to comply with such a requisition. If the General Court is a free Assembly, no power upon earth has authority to compel it to pay this money: Should it ever be deprived of its freedom, it shall never, with our consent, be made an engine to drain us of the little money we have left.

Another object of great importance, and which requires your earliest attention, is a late flagrant and formal attack upon the constitution itself: An attempt, not only to deprive us of the liberties, privileges and immunities of our charter, but the rights of British subjects. We have seen copies of letters published here, authenticated by the clerk of the papers to the Honourable House of Commons, the contents of which must have awakened the jealousy of the country---the design of the writer is sufficiently apparent: And considering his station, as representative of the first personage in the empire, and the rank of the minister to whom he addressed himself, we cannot wonder that credit has been given to his letters in Great-Britain, and that they have already produced effects alarming to the Colonies, and dangerous to both countries. It is therefore expected, that you use the whole influence you may have, that the injurious impressions which they have unhappily made, may be removed, and that an effectual antidote may be administered, before the poison shall have wrought the ruin of the constitution.

It is unnecessary for us, at this time, to repeat our well known sentiments concerning the Revenue, which is continually levied upon us, to our great distress, and for no other end, than to support a great number of very unnecessary placemen and pensioners. We have only to add, that our sentiments on this subject are in no respect changed; and we expect that you pursue with firm resolution, and unremitted ardor, every measure that may tend to procure us relief; never yielding your consent to, or connivance at, the least encroachment on our rights.

Next to the Revenue itself, the late extensions of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, are our greatest grievance. The American courts of Admiralty seem to be forming by degrees into a system, that is to overturn our constitution, and to deprive us entirely of our best inheritance, *the laws of the land.* It would be thought in England, a dangerous innovation, if the trial of any matter *upon land* was given to the Admiral: It would be thought more threatening still, if the power of confiscation over ships and cargoes, for illicit trade, was committed to that court: But if the forfeitures of ships and cargoes, large penalties upon masters, and such exorbitant penalties as the treble value of cargoes, upon every person concerned in landing uncustomed goods, were by act of Parliament appointed to be tried by the Admiral, the nation would think their liberties irrecoverably lost.

This however is the miserable case of North-America! In the 41st § of the statute of the 4th of George III. Chap. 15, we find, that "*All the forfeitures and penalties, inflicted by this or any other act of Parliament, relating to the trade and revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, which shall be incurred there, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, in any court of admiralty, in the said Colonies.*" Thus these extraordinary penalties and forfeitures are to be heard and tried ---not by a jury---not by the law of the land---but by the civil law and a single judge! Unlike *the antient Barons*, who answered with one voice, "We will not, that the laws of England be "changed, which of old have been used and approved," the Barons of *modern* times seem to have answered, that *they* are willing these laws should be changed, with regard to America, in the most tender point, and fundamental principle.

And this hardship is the more severe, as we see in the same page of the statute, and the section immediately preceding, "That all penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred in Great-Britain, shall be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record in Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland respectively." Here is a contrast that stares us in his face! A partial distinction that is made between the subject *in Great-Britain*, and the subject in *America!* The Parliament in one section, guarding the people of the *Realm*, and securing to them the benefit of a trial by *Jury*, and the law of the land, and by the next section depriving *Americans* of those important rights.-----Is not this distinction a brand of disgrace upon every American? a degradation below the rank of an Englishman? Is it not, with respect to us, a repeal of the 29th Chapter of MAGNA CHARTA? "*No Freeman shall be taken or "imprisoned, or disseised of his freehold, or liberties, or free "customs, or outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed, "nor will we pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful "judgment of his Peers or the law of the land.*" Englishmen are inviolably attached to the important right expressed in this clause, which for many centuries has been the noblest monument, and firmest Bulwark of their liberties. One proof of this attachment, given us by a great sage of the law, we think proper to mention, not for your information, but as the best expression of the sense of your constituents. "*Against this ancient and fundamental law, and in the face thereof, says* Lord Coke, *I find "an Act of Parliament made, that as well Justices of Assize, as "Justices of Peace, without any finding or presentment of twelve "men, upon a bare information for the King before them made, "should have full power and authority, by their discretions, to "hear and try men, for penalties and forfeitures.*" His Lordship, after mentioning the repeal of this statute, and the fate of *Empson* and *Dudley*, who received the full weight of the national vengeance for acting under it, concludes with a reflection, which, if well considered, might be sufficient to discourage such attacks upon fundamental principles. "*The ill success of this statute, "and the fearful end of these two oppressors, should deter others "from committing the like, and should admonish Parliaments, "that instead of this ordinary and precious trial by the laws of the "land, they bring not in absolute and partial trials by discretion.*" Such are the feelings and reflections of an *Englishman*, upon a statute, not unlike the statute now under consideration, and upon Courts and Judges, not unlike the Courts and Judges of Admiralty in America.

The formidable power of these Courts, and their distressing course of proceedings, have been severely felt within the year past; many of your fellow citizens having been worn out with attendance upon them, in defence against information for *extravagant* and *enormous* penalties. And we have the highest reason to fear, from past experience, that if no relief is obtained for us, the properties and liberties of this unhappy country, and its morals too, will be ruined by these courts, and the persons employed to support them.

We therefore earnestly recommend to you, by every legal measure, to endeavour that the power of these courts may be confined to their proper element, according to the antient English statutes; and that you petition and remonstrate against the late extensions of their jurisdiction; and we doubt not, the other Colonies and provinces, who suffer with us, under them, will chearfully harmonize with this, in any justifiable measures that may be taken for redress.

We need not here take occasion to instruct you, that while you in the most ample manner testify your loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, you strenuously assert and maintain the right of the subject, jointly or severally to petition the King; or to declare it as our clear opinion, that the house of Representatives, in any one province, has an undeniable right, whenever a just occasion shall offer, to communicate their sentiments upon a common concern, to the Assemblies of any or all the other Colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful, and loyal petitions for redress of a general grievance.

Then the meeting was further adjourned to the 23d instant.

Previous to this adjournment, the town unanimously expressed their high satisfaction, on being informed that the merchants had so strictly adhered to their late agreement relative to a non-importation of European merchandize, and voted, "That it be, and hereby is recommended to the inhabitants, not to purchase any goods of those few persons who have imported any articles in the vessels lately arrived from Great-Britain, not included in said agreement; but, on the contrary, to use their influence to promote, in the way of trade, the interest of those gentlemen who have preferred the future welfare of their country, and all North-America, to any present advantage of their own.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

THE Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, observing that ships and vessels frequently incur forfeitures, and their owners become subject to heavy penalties, thro' the misconduct or negligence of the masters and seamen; and particularly by the masters not making true reports of their cargoes, which they sometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the manner that they take in their loading at foreign ports: And at other times they pretend, that the seamen take on board private ventures, and secret the same from their knowledge, so as to be landed clandestinely upon their arrival, without payment of duty.

And several ships and vessels, seized for the commission of offences of this kind, having been released in consequence of such representations from the owners. The Commissioners think it necessary to advertise, for the information of all persons whom it may concern, That upon the detection and discovery of any such offences, in future, the same will be prosecuted as the law directs; so that it behoves the owners to suppress the custom of suffering the seamen to take in private ventures; and also to admonish the masters to be punctual in taking an account of their cargoes, and to pay a strict regard to their oaths in reporting the same, as well at the ports of their first arrival, as the ports of entry in NORTH-AMERICA. *By Order of the Commissioners.*

RICHARD REEVE, SECRETARY.

Boston, April 24, 1769.

For PHILADELPHIA,

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JONATHAN WOOD Master,

May sail next Sunday or Monday.

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master on board, at the Market Wharf, or WILLIAM SYKES, at his Store on Col. Beale's Wharf.

Who has imported, from PHILADELPHIA, superfine FLOUR in barrels and half barrels, SHIP BREAD, kegs of BREAD, DOUBLE BEER in barrels and half barrels, SPERMACETI CANDLES in small boxes, salt-petred HAMS, Bar Iron, Plough-share Moulds, &c. &c. Also a neat, well-made RIDING-CHAISE, and Woman's Saddle.

TO BE SOLD, at Auction,

In a Store on Mr. JOHN ROSE'S *Wharf, on* TUESDAY *next, the 23th instant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, without Reserve:*

THIRTY whole, one half, and four quarter pipes of (NEW-YORK) MADERA WINE, imported in the Ship BRITANNIA, ALEXANDER HARDIE Master, from MADERA, by

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Comp.

For LONDON directly,

THE SNOW POLLY,

JOHN RAINTER Master,

(A remarkable fast sailer, and will sail by the 20th Instant.)

FOR Freight of Rice, Deer-Skins, or Passage (having very good Accommodations) apply to said Captain, or ANDREW LORD.

A few barrels of LONDON PORTER, to be disposed of by the said Captain.

THIS is to give NOTICE to all persons indebted unto THOMAS CORKER, and all others he is concerned for, whose obligations in his hands for money have been due a long time, and lie dead and useless, that they pay or settle the same to his satisfaction, betwixt this and the 24th inst. as after that date, he is determined to put the same into the hands of an attorney at law, for recovery, &c. And all persons having any just demands against him, to send or deliver in their accompts to receive payment, he proposing to go off the province, for recovery and re-establishing his health.

He has imported, in the last vessels from ENGLAND, a GENUINE Assortment of the best FAMILY MEDICINES, as usual; and those that used to buy QUANTITIES, for other places, may be supplied as usual; and will dispose of ALL HIS GOODS on hand, taking the whole at prime cost, for CASH, many of which came in the last vessels, and the rest in the fall, chiefly LINENS. *June, 1769.*

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon immediately.

A Convenient BRICK TENEMENT in Elliott-street, belonging to JOHN HUGER, Esq. Inquire of GRIFFITH & CAPE.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,

On Saturday the 18 day of July next, at Mrs. SLEIGH'S *Plantation, at the* ROUND-O, *The whole ESTATE of* JOHN SHARPLES, *deceased:*

CONSISTING of a parcel of HOUSHOLD-GOODS, PLANTATION TOOLS, two SILVER WATCHES, one neat Writing-Desk, two riding Horses, one riding Chair, truck and Horse-Cart Wheels, a good Plough, &c. &c.---All persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to make them known on or before the day of sale, to

ANN SHARPLES, *Administratrix.*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING for six months past, been engaged in the service of his Majesty's Customs, many of his friends imagined he had left off his business of KEEPING and ADJUSTING ACCOMPTS: As he has now declined the service of the Customs, he informs his Friends, and the Public, that he continues his former method of keeping and adjusting Books, settling intricate Accompts of every nature, such as Merchants, Partnerships, Ships, Planters, Tradesmen or Executors Accompts; all which he can undertake and settle, with the utmost clearness, and he hopes that his dispatch, and moderate charge, will be a pleasing satisfaction, and encourage the Public to apply to *Their Most humble Servant,* JACOB VALK, at his Lodgings, at Mrs. *Dawson's* in Tradd-street.

ANDREW LORD,

Has imported, in the last Vessels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL;

A LARGE QUANTITY of WHITE PLAINS of different prices; together with a NEAT and LARGE ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the Summer Season: Which he will dispose of on LOW TERMS, at his Store on the Bay.

N. B. Crow-coloured MANTUAS, free from Spots; OSNABRUGS, at 3/6 per Yard.

TO BE SOLD, By

SIMON TUFTS,

BEST NEW-YORK Salt-petred HAMS; a few Quintals of COD-FISH, JAMAICA, WINDWARD-ISLAND, and NORTHWARD RUM; ARRACK, BRANDY, and GIN; Loaf and brown SUGAR; COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE; SPICES of all Sorts.

MR. JOHN WRIGHT, of Goose-Creek, informs me of two STRAYS, both bay Horses, one about 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near buttock A, with a switch tail, a star, and both hind legs white. The other a small Horse, branded on the mounting shoulder IT, hath a small star. Whoever owns the said horses, must prove their property before

June 6th, 1769. JOHN REMINGTON, J. P.

Copy of a Letter from Governor BERNARD, to the Earl of HILLS-BOROUGH, dated Boston, Dec. 5, 1768.

My Lord, *Boston, Dec. 5, 1768.*

THE Council have been for a week past, preparing petitions to the two houses of Parliament against the American Acts of Revenue, that is, as I understand, against all the Acts imposing Port Duties. They signified their intention to me, and desired that I would either join with them or authorize their sitting for that purpose. I reminded them that I had refused to be concerned in this business in July last, and the impropriety of this measure was much stronger now than then. I added that if they would be advised by me, they would not pursue this intention; which could do no good, and might turn to evil; that if the Parliament was disposed to indulge the Americans in another repeal, there were petitions enough before them to ground it upon; and that a petition at best would be but a make-weight; on the other hand it might contain something that might give offence, and add to the ill humour which I feared already prevailed against this province. But all this and more had no effect: The movers of this business called together separately from the Governor in the Council Chamber according to the new method, for which they apologized in the petition. After several days meeting, the petition was settled and approved: Upon which there was a dispute how it should be signed, whether by every one as private persons as in the address to General Gage, or by the President in the name of the body; in which latter case they must be understood to act as the Legislative Council, there being no President of the Privy Council but the Governor. However it was resolved it should be signed in the latter way.

As soon as I learned it was finished, I sent for Mr. Danforth, the President, and desired to see it: he went and procured it for me. I found it was signed, "in the name and by the order of a majority of the Council S. Danforth." Mr. Danforth said he was not present when this manner of signing was resolved upon; and when he set his name to it, he did not set the word "President" after his name: this was a poor excuse, but serves to shew how little free agency there is in a business of this kind. He also added, that if he could get the Council to meet again, he was in hopes they would undo this business; for several of them had signified their disapprobation of it. But I had no such expectation; for the Council is brought under such an awe of their constituents by the frequent removals of the first men of government, that there is very little exercise for private judgment in popular questions.

If by the majority of the Council, in whose name the President is to sign, they mean a majority of the whole board, I cannot conceive that all the persons who met at the several meetings upon this occasion, put together, amount to the number 12, which is the majority of the whole. But if they mean a majority of those present when the resolution was formed, it may fall very short of the majority of the body: Four persons will make a majority of a Quorum of the Council. In the present case, I doubt whether the number of those who really approved of this measure, was much more: for it seemed to be rather submitted to than joined in. As for the petition itself, it is very lengthy, being six folio pages, but has nothing new in it, nothing I believe, but what is to be found among the writings of the House of Representatives. It differs from the petition to the King in this: the latter carefully avoids all claim of right against the parliament; this is not so clear of it: it has indeed no positive assertions of right, but several intimations of it too plain to be unnoticed. This account is taken from only once reading it, and therefore may not be free from mistakes, tho' I believe it is right as to the general idea.

I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant. FRA. BERNARD.

P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing, I have got a list of the gentlemen who passed upon the petition, Mr. Danforth, Royal, Hayley, Bowdoin, Hubbard, Tyler, Pitts, Dexter. Upon November the 30th, they agreed to the petition to the Lords and Commons, to be signed by Mr. Danforth, as President. Of these eight, I have been informed of two who wanted to have it undone, and I can fix upon another, who, I dare say, acquiesced rather than consented.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE of May 4, 1769.

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas;
Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit. HOR.

EVERY new piece of intelligence from England, is more alarming than the last. Luxury, venality, and corruption, are arrived at that enormous height, that Great-Britain, like ancient Rome, seems ready to sink under her own weight.

We have little reason to expect a redress of grievances from the present temper and disposition of the British ministry or P--t. The first have gone too far to retract: Their own safety depends upon procuring the approbation of Parliament, to the violent and oppressive measures they have pursued: This, or an impeachment, is the only alternative.---*Non revocare gradum*, is their established maxim.

They must ruin America, to screen themselves.

The pulse of the House of Commons has been thoroughly felt, upon the trying question on the amendment proposed to the Address to the Crown; and its being rejected by a considerable majority, has, in a manner, deprived the distressed Americans of all hopes resulting from their most earnest applications, and may serve to shew us, what we have to expect from men, whom we have not the least share in choosing; and who, consequently, think they have not any manner of dependance upon us.

Measures of the highest national importance, have been approved, without examination; and (what would be flagrant injustice to an individual) whole provinces have been condemned unheard!

The late Resolves of the House of Lords, confirms an interesting truth, founded on the experience of most ages and nations: That oppression cannot be carried on by halves, or stop at a certain point.

A people, who were once free, can hardly be deprived of many of their dearest, and most valuable rights and privileges, whilst they are suffered to retain the rest.

The axe must be laid to the root of liberty, and a plan of slavery, made consistent, in all its parts, before it can become thoroughly practicable.

We have seen our jury-trials (that bulwark of British liberty) not only abridged, but, in many cases, absolutely transferred to arbitrary civil-law courts, whose judges are the mere creatures of the ministry.

We have been heavily taxed, without our consent, or that of our Representatives, contrary to the first principles of the British constitution; and a Revenue is raised out of our pockets, not as the free gift of the people, but so much of our property has been violently wrested from us, and we are left, without security, for what remains.

The legislative power of some of our Assemblies, has not only been suspended, but threatened with annihilation for daring to exercise their own judgment, in discharging their duty to their constituents.

Many Assemblies have been dissolved, with aggravating circumstances of passion and indecency, for refusing an implicit obedience to arbitrary and senseless ministerial requisitions; and in some colonies, no new Assembly has been called, but the people left entirely without any Representative, or constitutional means of redress, and being thereby reduced almost to a state of desperation; and under a necessity of assembling, to consult on measures for securing the public peace and safety, such meetings have been represented as seditious and rebellious, by the very men from whom tyranny and oppression they proceeded.

A new office, peculiarly established for the ease and benefit of his Majesty's American subjects, by furnishing a proper channel for the conveyance of their petitions, has been perverted to the means of obstructing them, and adding to the weight of our oppressions.

We have been inhibited, directly contrary to the spirit of the Great Charter and the Bill of Rights, from joining in petitions to our most gracious sovereign, and laying our united complaints before the throne.

Our humble and dutiful petitions and remonstrances, have been treated with contempt, and represented to the people of Great-Britain, as an impudent attempt at independence, and flying in the face of the British government and constitution; altho' it is the breach of that constitution, only, of which we complain: and those by the vile misinformation, has been so far prejudiced and incensed against their brethren and fellow-subjects, as inconsiderately to acquiesce in regulations, which may, hereafter, by affording dangerous precedents, prove destructive to itself.

A standing army is stationed among us, in time of profound peace, under no subordination to the civil power, and living almost upon free quarter, as in an enemy's country; while some of our sea-port towns are invested, and their harbours blocked up by ships of war.

In criminal accusations (should the measures lately recommended, be put in execution) we are to be deprived of the right of Englishmen, a trial by a jury of neighbours: A British subject is to be transported, however innocent he may happen to be, from his own country, to the other side of the globe, dragged from the advice and good offices of all his friends and acquaintance, deprived almost of a possibility of evidence, in his favour, and cannot even be acquitted, until he has suffered greater punishment than death.

Statutes of treason are to be extended, by construction, contrary to the known maxims of law and justice: which will render every man's life as insecure, as his property already is; for, by the same kind of logic, we may soon expect to see that treated, as treason, in an American, which is not even a misdemeanor in an inhabitant of Great-Britain.

Wheels and racks are still wanting to compleat this new and formidable system of government, and may possibly bring up the rear.

In short, the infamous arts and misrepresentations of a few men in office, actuated by the basest motives of private interest, and ambition, have had greater weight, than the humble and dutiful petitions and remonstrances of all the Colonies, and the cries of four millions of loyal subjects.

Well may the ministry apprehend a civil war in America, conscious of the provocation they have given; which in a less loyal country, would infallibly have produced one. But, let us, my countrymen, convince the world, that in this, as in every thing else, they have formed a wrong judgment of us. Let not their utmost malevolence and tyranny, withdraw us from our allegiance to the best of Kings, or induce a thought, or action, inconsistent with our duty. Let us continue to pay due obedience to the Government of our Mother Country, and its Parliament, in every thing, not utterly subversive of our constitutional rights and privileges, which we ought to hold dearer than life, and defend, by all legal and honest means, in our power. What may be the most likely to succeed, shall be the subject of another paper. ATTICUS.

New Advertisements.

James Jamieson, & Maurice Simons,

Having entered into COPARTNERSHIP, under the Firm of

JAMIESON & SIMONS,

Beg leave to acquaint their FRIENDS, That they have just imported, in the Polly, Capt. Rainier, from London; and in the Prosper, Capt. Thompson, from Bristol:

A GENERAL and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GOODS, fitting for the present season. Which, with white, blue and green PLAINS, RAISINS, JORDAN ALMONDS, ditto in the shell, fine hyson, green, and bohea TEA, RUM, SUGAR, &c. they will sell on very reasonable terms, at their store on the Bay, formerly possessed by Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM ELLIS, & Co. Their Country Friends may depend on their orders being punctually complied with.

N. B. A neat set of BOOKS to be sold very cheap.

Ashley-River, June 5th, 1769.

BROUGHT to me to be tolled, the two following STRAYS, A black GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, a small star in his forehead, branded on the mounting shoulder JMD in one, on the off buttock of

W, the off hind foot white. The other a sea-bitten grey, 14 hands and one inch high, branded on the mounting shoulder R M, or something like it, and on the near buttock R

M in one, the off ditto an obscure brand. The owners may apply, to RICHARD-BOHUN BAKER.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue,

On Thursday the 29th Instant, (June) at the usual place in Charles-Town:

A STOUT healthy NEGRO WOMAN, belonging to the estate of *Elizabeth McDowell* deceased, by

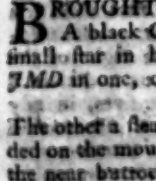
MARY RUSSEL, Administratrix.

RICHARD RICHARDSON informs me of the following strayed CATTLE, at the plantation under his care in St. George's parish, viz. a brown COW, marked with a swallow-fork and under-keel in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left, branded with a flower-de-luce on the left hip and IS on the right hip and side: A red two years old HEIFER, with a white face, but no brand or mark: And a black HEIFER, with a crop and under-keel in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right. The owners must prove their property before

June 3, 1769. DAVID OLIPHANT, J.P.

MR. ALEXANDER ALDRIGE informs me of a black GELDING, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder, off shoulder, and buttock MH in one, having strayed into his plantation on Edisto-River, near the mouth of Steed's Creek. The owner must prove his property before.

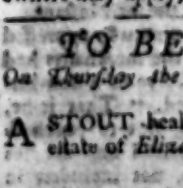
June 3d, 1769. JOHN TROUP, J. P.



TO BE LETT,

A Commodious small TENEMENT in Guignard-street, next door to the Rev. Mr. Panting's. For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC MOTTE, on the Bay.

WHO has for sale, two very neat *Italian* RIDING CHAIRS.



TO BE LET, and entered on immediately,

A TWO-story new BRICK HOUSE in Union-street, next to the corner of Unity-Alley, with a good cellar underneath, and a good TWO-STORY KITCHEN back, fit for a Shop-Keeper. Apply to MOSES MITCHEL.

BOSTON, MAY 1.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-England.

"THE people here begin to think pretty seriously of the plan of opposition formed, and have the repeated banishment of Mr. Wilkes, their liberties are in imminent danger.---*Some attempts have been made to lay before the public the letters from your colony, and to point out to the people of England the dangerous consequences of the late measures, but you must know that the public papers are all so severely watched, and such powerful imprimatures placed over them, that they will not print any thing which tends to open mens eyes, lest the honest part of the nation should seek revenge against their oppressors and destroyers.---You must, my dear Sir, depend on your own steadiness and firmness for your very being, you have no mercy to expect from hence; justice seems to have fled from us, and a spirit of plunder has taken up every avenue of the hearts of the once virtuous English.---You must earnestly recommend to every merchant a spirit of manufacturing; and if the address to his majesty has no other effect, I should think it will be attended with a* universal declaration upon oath, among the inhabitants, that they will, on no condition whatever, use any manufactures except their own, for a number of years.---*But on the contrary; should the people of Boston, pleased with the present quick circulation of cash, or from an inordinate desire of gain, arising from the sale of English goods, tamely sit quiet, and refuse to rouse the spirit of liberty thro' the country.-----I sit lament over you, whose situation will be worse than that of Jerusalem, when our Saviour beheld it with tears. We pity you are lost to be pitied; for if you will, with open eyes, suffer the shackles of slavery to be fixed upon you, without one struggle, you deserve the iron rod, and the Egyptian bondage."*

The great pains taken by a *certain person* on Thursday last, to promote an appearance of resistance to the civil authority, was observed by many with contempt and indignation; but thanks to that regard to peace and good order, which so generally prevails here, the infamous design was frustrated. Many of the inhabitants perceiving the artful scheme, offered their assistance, which he was obliged, tho' with apparent reluctance, to accept. What a fine pretence would have obtained for calling the assistance of the military, if the prisoners had been suffered to take the advantages which were so repeatedly given them to make their escape; and what a noble subject it would have been for Sir F------s and his cabal, to build a representation to the Ministry upon. The inhabitants of the province in general, and this town in particular, are determined to support the execution of the laws at all events, without any regard to the quality or station of the offenders.

BOSTON, MAY 8.

By a letter that was accidently picked up the other night near Dr. Sewall's meeting-house, a discovery is said to be made that the D*ke of Gr*ft*n's late kept Mistress has wrote over to her brother here, to sweep up and keep all the money he possibly can get, for that his continuance in office will be very short. This lady of pleasure need not have given such advice, for the Birch broom has been very active indeed, and with all, saving enough.

BOSTON, MAY 15.

Last Tuesday sailed his Majesty's Ship Mermaid, for the island St. John's. And on Friday, the Romney and Hussar sailed for Halifax.

In such detestation do people hold the late importers of English goods, that on Thursday evening last, one of them was voted out of a Fire Club, as a person unworthy to associate with men who profess a regard for the public welfare.

A Letter from New-York, dated Monday, May 1, 1769.

"I have but a few minutes to write before the post sets out---so can give you only a short account of our proceedings here in support of the agreement for non-importation of British goods.---In the Britannia, Capt. Munds, there came a considerable quantity of goods for merchants in town.---in consequence of which the merchants had a meeting, the day after arrival, and it is said, came to a resolution to store the goods, but not use them: But this did not satisfy the people---they generally thought it best the goods should be sent back again to England. As soon as this was known to be the general sentiment, which was about ten o'clock last night, application was made to the Printer, and by a little after twelve, a thousand advertisements were struck off, desiring all the inhabitants to meet this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, on business of the utmost consequence: These advertisements, late as it was, were distributed before day all over the city.---The people met at the time and place appointed, and unanimously insisted that the goods should be sent back to England; which was readily and solemnly promised by the merchants they came to: On which the people gave them three cheers, and dispersed.---Nobody doubts the honour of the merchants, in being true to their promise, but yet care will be taken that they are so, in order to satisfy the people, so that the ship will be watched 'till her departure.

This may shew our brethren in Boston, as well as on the other side the water, how much we are in earnest."

We are informed that agreements are entering into in this and the neighbouring governments, not to purchase any thing of those who have imported goods in the last ships, contrary to the agreement made by the merchants: And that some of the principal importers among us have wrote their correspondents, that they shall withdraw their business from such of them as ship goods to those persons who have declined entering into the general agreement relative to a non-importation.

BOSTON, MAY 22.

We have intelligence from gentlemen of undoubted credit, that the merchants at Philadelphia, at a meeting lately held in that city, came into an agreement not to import any goods from Great-Britain until the late revenue acts are repealed.

It is said that the 14th regiment now here is destined this summer for New-York, and the regiment in that city is to return home.

Capt. Shand is arrived at Providence from London, but brought no latter news than what has been already inserted in this paper. On his appearance in the offing off Rhode-Island, one Row, a waiter, went on board; and when Capt. Shand had entered at Newport, he proceeded to Providence; after his arrival there, a number of people assembled, took Walter, *tarred and feathered him* in a pretty decent manner; they then accompanied him through the principal streets, when, we hear, his voluntary declaration was--- "Here goes a d------'d informer."

Yesterday came to town from New-York, Lt. Col. Dalrymple.

On monday the 15th instant, the town of BRAINTREE *made choice of* Ebenezer Thayer, *jun. Esq; to represent them in the general assembly, and voted the following instructions, viz.*

To EBENEZER THAYER, jun. Esq;

SIR,

WE, your constituents, have this day delegated to you the powers, with which we are invested by the royal charter; whereby you are enabled, to appear and act for us, in the ensuing general court, or assembly: And as it is the strongest proof of our esteem and confidence, we therefore expect, and rest assured, that you will carefully observe, and steadily pursue the following instructions.

I. We desire and expect, that you will use your best endeavours to investigate the causes which have concurred, to bring upon us those insupportable grievances we already feel, and of greater which we have but too much reason to fear.

II. That you will endeavour to obtain authentic copies, of all letters and papers of a public nature, that have been transmitted to the ministry and parliament; especially, of those which have been laid before the parliament; as the knowledge of their con-

trate, it enlarges the last clause, as a right understanding of the source from whence all our grievances have arisen.

III. That you particularly enquire, who or governor BERNARD was under an indispensible obligation, by special command of his Majesty, so suddenly to dissolve the last general assembly; and if he was not, what were his motives to deprive this people, and to keep them deprived, of their provincial council, in such a critical conjuncture of our public affairs.

IV. That you will endeavour, by all possible means, to find out, by what wicked artifice, this unhappy province could be so grossly misrepresented to our most gracious Sovereign, as to give occasion for troops and ships of war to be sent here, to support the civil authority, and for our being exhibited to public view, in the odious light of a factious and rebellious people; when all who know us, know, and who love us, will freely testify, his Majesty has not more loyal, dutiful, and obedient subjects, in the whole extent of his dominions.

V. That if, upon enquiry, you should find, that we have no provincial agent at the court of Great-Britain; we request you to use all your influence, to have one speedily appointed: That he be a person well acquainted with the public affairs of this, and all the British colonies upon the continent: That he be a man of strict integrity: Of unshaken fidelity to the trust which shall be committed to his care; and that ample provision be made, to support him in the execution of it: We the rather insist upon this, as there is reason to apprehend, we have greatly suffered for want of such an agent, to counteract and defeat, the devices and intrigues of our enemies, and to keep us duly informed of their machinations against us: But above all, to effect if possible, a restoration of that harmony and good understanding, between the mother country, and her American children, which by the wickedness of some and the weakness of others, have been for some time past, most cruelly interrupted.

VI. We desire and expect, the exertion of your utmost efforts, to prevail with the general assembly, to enquire into the causes, that gave birth to the convention of committees, from several towns and districts, at Boston in September last:---What was the professed end and design of their meeting? Whether they assumed or presumed to assume any governmental powers? Whether by their exemplary conduct, prudent counsel, and wholesome advice, any salutary purposes were answered? such as the preservation of peace and good order, and preventing tumults, disorder, and consequential acts of violence; at a time when the minds of people were filled with terrible apprehensions at the hostile appearance, of which they had just then received intelligence: And the result of their enquiry may be published to the world, and thereby remove those groundless prejudices which the malevolent tongue of slander and defamation has industriously propagated.

VII. As the parliament of Great-Britain is esteemed the grand inquest of the nation, so we take the general assembly to be the grand inquest of this province: We therefore require you to use your utmost abilities, that inquisition be made, respecting all presentments and informations, of crimes and misdemeanors, to the executive courts within this province respectively; and if any wilful neglect or refusal to prosecute offenders shall appear, that the person or persons, however dignified, so neglecting or refusing, being thereof convicted, do suffer those pains and penalties, which wisdom shall prescribe, and justice confirm, as due to such an infamous breach of trust.

VIII. As the supplies of the present year will necessarily be doubled, on account of the deficiencies of the last, we recommend to your consideration, whether the poorer sort must not greatly suffer, if so large a sum be levied in one year.

Finally, That you be particularly attentive to preserve a constant, amicable, and constitutional correspondence, between the representative body of this people, and those of the other colonies, relative to matters of a public nature, which are or may be objects of mutual and general concern: The umbrage which has been taken, at our past endeavours to effect this salutary measure, and the steps that have been pursued to defeat the same, is, in our opinion, a convincing proof of its necessity and importance.

There are doubtless, other objects equally interesting and important, that will come under your consideration, especially of a commercial kind; but they more immediately concern the maritime towns, we shall leave to be suggested by them; and only add, our most humble and ardent supplications, to that all perfect Being, who rules in the hearts of the children of men, that he will be pleased to incline our gracious Sovereign to hear, and grant a favourable answer to the united prayrs of his American subjects, for a redress of their grievances: And that whilst we pay to his Majesty, that homage and allegiance which he demands, and we acknowledge he is justly intitled to, we may receive from him in return, that protection and favour, and be secured in the enjoyment of those *rights* and *privileges*, which we are equally intitled to, as natural and free-born subjects.

Braintree, May 15, 1769.

BOSTON. MAY 25.

Charles Stewart, Esq; Receiver-general of the customs, and Major Butler of the 29th regiment, arrived here last week from the southward. And last Sunday evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, Barrack-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple of the 14th regiment, and Captain Montresor came to town from New-York.

Saturday last his Majesty's ship Rose, Captain Caldwell, arrived from a cruize.

Tuesday arrived here his Majesty's ship Senegal, Captain Sir Thomas Rich, from Newport, Rhode-Island.

We hear that several officers, and near an hundred men of the 18th regiment, died on their march to the Illinois.

Friday last embarked, and yesterday sailed for Halifax, the detachment of the 59th regiment, commanded by Capt. Wilson. As did also the Raven transport for London, in whom went passenger Captain Blacker of the 13th regiment, for the recovery of his health; and about thirty invalids from the regiments and ships of war, to be admitted into Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals.

From Watertown of the 22d instant we learn, that the freeholders, and other inhabitants of that town met, and brought in their votes for a representative, at the express number was 92, when Mr. John Remmington was chosen by a large majority.

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 8.

WE were warranted to publish, in this paper of the 2d of February last, that if the acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America (which the people of the colonies conceive to be *unconstitutional*) should not be speedily repealed, which they were led to believe would be the case in March or April, the generality of the inhabitants of this country would *then* strictly adhere to several resolutions they had lately entered into, for *establishing œconomy, encouraging provincial labour*, and *keeping more money in this province*. We are now warranted to add, that, seeing no prospect of having their grievances redressed, and apprehending that they will rather be augmented than done away, those resolutions have actually taken place, with many, in different parts, without limitation of time or condition, and that the people more generally come into them, by a great addition of hands. In consequence whereof there is, at this time, a very great demand, both in town and country, not only for every manufacture already established in this province, but also for almost every article (usually imported from Great-Britain) that can be procured from our sister colonies; and a noble spirit is diffusing itself, for entering into patriotic associations, to discountenance every kind of luxury, to promote and improve the present and introduce and establish new manufactures, and to form many beneficial arrangements: So that, instead of those acts proving injurious to us, we shall probably, in a few years, have reason to applaud the wisdom of that parliament, which drove us, out of a state of insensibility and dissipation, to the cultivation and improvement of all the arts and manufactures which were once the boast and chief support of Britain.

It is said, the MECHANICS and many other inhabitants of this town, are to have a meeting next week, in order to consult how far they can follow the laudable example of their patriotic brethren in New-York of last year.

At a court of Vice-Admiralty held here on Monday last, the merits of the cause of the Ship Britannia, on an information for having the following prohibited goods on board, viz. two hogsheads of Geneva, nine chests of Dutch Pipes, and four casks of Dutch Flints, was fully pleaded and heard, before Judge Simpson; when it appeared that those prohibited articles being on board, was owing entirely to *the indiscretion of the master, and expressly contrary to the owners orders*: On principles of equity therefore, his Honour the Judge, on Tuesday, decreed the ship to be restored; the claimant to pay all costs; and the prohibited goods to be forfeited.

His Majesty's Birth-day falling this year on Sunday, the same was celebrated here on Tuesday, in the usual manner; except that his Excellency the Governor entertained the company, he had invited, at his own house; and that the Charles-Town Artillery Company entertained the town with the most curious fire-works in the evening, at Broughton's bastion, that ever had been exhibited here. About 26 houses were illuminated, and twelve of them in one of the minor streets; yet there was not wanting manifestations of loyalty and affection to our present most gracious Sovereign; but the people in general seemed affected, and depressed in spirits, on account of the unhappy distinction subsisting between them and their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain.

Several British vessels belonging to the Bahama's, amongst them five turtlers, having been lately taken by the Spaniards, and carried into the Havanna, Captain Wallace in his Majesty's sloop Bonetta, went down thither to demand restitution of them, and his going thither had so good an effect, that the five trifling vessels, with the slaves, &c. on board, were immediately restored, and damages allowed.

The brigantine Prosper of Bristol, which ran ashore on Cape-Romain last Tuesday se'nnight, having been lightened by a scooner which went to her assistance, was happily got off on Thursday, and yesterday she arrived safe in this harbour.

This day embarked for New-York, in the Sally, Captain Schermerhorn, the Honourable Jacob Blackwell, Esq; of Pensacola, and his lady.

In the Brigantine Grant, which sailed for London this morning, are returned TWENTY BALES of the STAMPT PAPER which was imported here in the memorable year 1765.

No Variation in the PRICE CURRENT since our last, except in the article of PIPE-STAVES, which now sell at 55 l. per M.

The Quantity of RICE exported, is 106,184 Barrels.

Timothy's Maxine List.

For Two Weeks.

May	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
26*th*.	His Majesty's Sloop *Martin*, Capt. *Tho. Hayward*,	Cape-Fear
	Ship St. John, Thomas Clifton,	Angola
	Snow Polly, John Rainier,	London
	Brigantine Flora, William Manson,	Whitby
	Scooner Broughton Island Packet, Peter Bachop,	St. Augustine
28*th*.	Ship Champion, David Chew,	Cowes
	Scooner Union, Thomas Myer,	Georgia
30*th*.	Ship Trent, Grove Gillis,	Jamaica
31*st*.	Scooner Margaret, Benjamin Barton,	East-Florida
	Sloop Elizabeth & Mary, John Mathelin,	St. Croix
June 1.	Sloop Nancy, David Burch,	Madera
	Sloop Hope, John Stephenson,	Georgia
	Sloop Sally, Jesse Hunt,	New-York
2*d*.	Ship Mercury, Basil Maxwell,	Angola
3*d*.	Brigantine Prince of Wales, Tho. Mason,	Philadelphia
	Scooner Molly, James White,	Cape-Fear
4*th*.	Ship Betsey & Sally, Francis Stanfell,	Portsmouth
	Brigantine Harriot, Thomas Rymer,	Windward Coast
	Sloop Beaufain, Nathaniel Catlin,	Bermuda
6*th*.	Sloop Hawke, Charles Henry,	Boston
	Scooner Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
	Sloop Polly, Jonathan Wood,	Philadelphia
7*th*.	Brigantine Prosper, Henry Thompson,	Bristol
	Scooner Batchelor's Delight, Benj. Minors,	N. Providence
May	Sailed,	*For*
27*th*.	*Le Despencer* Packet-boat, Capt. *Wm. Talbot*,	Falmouth
	Sloop Anne, William Jarden,	Beaufort
28*th*.	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcrist,	St. Christopher
30*th*.	His Majesty's Frigate *Renown*, Hon. *Geo. Murray*,	Jamaica
	His Majesty's Sloop *Martin*, Capt. *Tho. Hayward*,	Beaufort
	Ship Cygnet, James Smith,	Cape-Fear
	Brigantine Elizabeth, John Rookin,	Whitehaven
	Brigantine Aston, Henry Hunter,	Oporto
June 1.	Sloop Hope, John Rider,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Betsey, Richard Small,	Grenada
2*d*.	Scooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Augustine
4*th*.	Brigantine Neptune, John Terton,	Cowes
	Brigantine Prince George, John Addison,	Lancaster
	Scooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
6*th*.	Ship Lillies, Hercules Angus,	Lisbon
	Ship Royal George, Joseph Davies,	Cowes
	Ship Sally, Benjamin Berry,	Oporto
	Ship Trent, Grove Gillis,	London
	Scooner Sally, Marriot Parsons,	Virginia
8*th*.	Ship Bacchus, John Dixon,	Liverpoole
	Brigantine Grant, Robert Scott,	London
	Brigantine Hopewell, Moses Pitt,	Vigo
	Brigantine Shark, John Ashburn,	Liverpoole
	Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn,	New-York
	Remain windbound or cleared,	*For*
	Ship Betsey & Elsey, John Harrison,	London
	Ship Countess of Sussex, Thomas Davies,	London
	Ship Betsey & Sally, Francis Stanfell,	Cape-Fear
	Brigantine John & Henry, Denis Driscoll,	Oporto
	Brigantine Harriet, Charles Dawson,	Jamaica
	May sail betwixt this and our next.	*For*
	Ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lowley,	London
	Ship James, Henry Billinge,	Liverpoole
	Ship Biron, John Ruffel,	Cowes
	Ship Carolina-Packet, William White,	London
	Brigantine Philadelphia Packet, Wm. Coward,	Cape-Fear
	Brigantine Ranger, William Pickles,	London
	Brigantine Prince of Wales, Tho. Mason,	Philadelphia
	Scooner Batchelor's Delight, Benj. Minors,	N. Providence
	Scooner Broughton-Island Packet, Peter Bachop,	St. Augustine
	Scooner Margaret, Benjamin Burton,	Antigua
	Sloop Beaufain, Nathaniel Catlin,	Antigua
	Sloop Sally, Jesse Hunt,	Rhode-Island & New-York
	Sloop Polly, Jonathan Wood,	Philadelphia
	Scooner Vulcan, Turner Verdell,	Georgia
	Sloop Charles-Town, Joseph Durfee,	Rhode-Island
	Entered out, and loading.	*For*
	Ship Champion, David Chew,	Cowes
	Brigantine Smyth, John Moncrieff,	Jamaica
	Scooner Liberty, William Gieckie,	Jamaica
	Sloop Polly Elisha Hinman,	Antigua

Ship Britannia, Alexander Hardie,
Ship Jenny, Richard Webber,
Snow Lilly, John Scrayhan,
Sloop Swallow, James Cook,
Sloop Montrose, Samuel Wright,
Sloop Charles-Town, John Leaycraft,
Sloop Frances, James Seymour,

Vessels from this Port.

His Majesty's Sloop Piper, Capt. John Linzee,	Cape-Fear
Ship Arcadia, John Walker,	Cape-Fear
Ship Pitt, George Chisnan,	Cape-Fear
Ship Walworth, Cornely McCausland,	Cape-Fear
Ship William, Samuel Chace,	Boston
Brigantine Jenny, Robert Ewing,	Antigua
Scooner Fox, Paul Junkin,	Boston
Sloop Frugality, John Burrows,	Cape-Fear
Sloop Sally, Joseph Blower,	Philadelphia
Sloop Nancy, Thomas Mulford,	Cape-Fear

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Province.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that a large number of dead negroes, whose bodies have been thrown into the river, are drove upon the marsh opposite to Charles-Town, and the noisome smell arising from their putrefaction may become dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of this province: In order to prevent such an inhuman and unchristian practice, I think fit, by the advice of his Majesty's council, to issue this my PROCLAMATION, strictly forbidding the same: And I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS current money, to be paid on the conviction of the offender, to any person that will inform against any one person who shall be guilty of such practice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at CHARLES-TOWN, *this 7th Day of June, Anno Domini* 1769, *and in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ON Sunday the 21st of May, 1769, absented himself from his service on board the Ship Planters Adventure, an APPRENTICE LAD named DANIEL GREENWOOD, aged 16 years, about 4 feet 10 inches high, his legs remarkably thick for his height; wears his own hair, has a very effeminate face and voice, and sings remarkably well.

If the said Daniel Greenwood will immediately return to his service, he shall be forgiven: Or whoever will deliver him to me, or to Messieurs MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS, in Charles-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded. But whoever is known to harbour him, may depend on being prosecuted, with the utmost rigour of the law, by MILES LOWLEY,
Master of the Ship Planters Adventure.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Charles-Town, on Wednesday the 29th May last, a bay HORSE, upwards of fourteen hands high, with a switch tail, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock S H, the S in the middle of the upper part of the H. Any person that shall deliver the said Horse to the subscriber, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward. HUMPHRY SOMMERS.

For COWES directly,

To sail the 20th Instant,

THE SHIP CHAMPION,
DAVID CHEW Master,

Having good Accommodations.

FOR Passage, apply to said Master, at Champneys's Wharf, or to JOHN NEUFVILLE.

STRAYED from Mr. FRASER'S plantation in St. John's parish, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, with slouched ears, branded on the mounting buttock R I, but the top of the R being obliterated makes it resemble K I. Whoever will deliver the said horse either to STEPHEN MAZYCK, JAMES RAVENEL, or DANIEL RAVENEL, Esq'rs at St. John's, or to the subscriber in Charles-Town, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.
JOHN NEUFVILLE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid to trust or credit any one belonging to my family, either white or black, without a written order from my wife or myself, as no debt otherwise contracted will be paid by ALEXANDER FRASER.
May 20th, 1769.

For NEW-YORK,

To sail in Ten Days,

THE SLOOP SALLY,
JESSE HUNT Master,

(A prime sailer, with good Accommodations for Passengers.)

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master.....Who has a few Hogsheads of RUM, some Cases of GIN, and BAR IRON, to sell.

For LONDON directly,

THE SHIP CAROLINA-PACKET,
WILLIAM WHITE, Master,
(Now lying at Col. Beale's Wharf.)

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or
BREWTON, DOYLEY, & BREWTON.

A TUB of the very finest HYSON TEA, and London PORTER in Barrels, to be sold cheap by said Master.

For LONDON.

(To sail by the 15th of JUNE.)

THE SHIP PLANTERS ADVENTURE,
MILES LOWLEY Master.

FOR Freight or Passage (having good Accommodations) apply to said Master, or to MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

Copy of a Letter from Governor BERNARD, to the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, dated Boston, December 5, 1768.

My Lord, *Boston, Dec. 5, 1768.*

THE Council have been for a week past, preparing petitions to the two houses of Parliament against the American Acts of Revenue, that is, as I understand, against all the Acts imposing Port Duties. They signified their intention to me, and desired that I would either join with them or authorize their sitting for that purpose. I reminded them that I had refused to be concerned in this business in July last, and the impropriety of this measure was much stronger now than then. I added that if they would be advised by me, they would not pursue this intention; which could do no good, and might turn to evil; that if the Parliament was disposed to indulge the Americans in another repeal, there were petitions enough before them to ground it upon; and that a petition at best would be but a make-weight; on the other hand it might contain something that might give offence, and add to the ill humour which I feared already prevailed against this province. But all this and more had no effect. The movers of this business called the Council together separately from the Governor in the Council Chamber according to the new method, for which they apologized in the petition. After several days meeting, the petition was settled and approved. Upon which there was a dispute how it should be signed, whether by *every one* as private persons as in the address to General Gage, or by the President in the name of the body; in which latter case they must be understood to act as the Legislative Council, there being no President of the Privy Council but the Governor. However it was resolved it should be signed in the latter way.

As soon as I learned it was finished, I sent for Mr. Danforth, the President, and desired to see it: he went and procured it for me. I found it was signed, "in the name and by the order of a majority of the Council S. Danforth." Mr. Danforth said he was not present when this manner of signing was resolved upon; and when he set his name to it, he did not set the word "President" after his name: this was a poor evasion, but serves to shew how little free agency there is in a business of this kind. He also added, that if he could get the Council to meet again, he was in hopes they would undo this business; for several of them had signified their disapprobation of it. But I had no such expectation; for the Council is brought under such an awe of their constituents by the frequent removals of the first men of government, that there is very little exercise for private judgment in popular questions.

If by the majority of the Council, in whose name the President is to sign, they mean a majority of the whole board, I cannot conceive that all the persons who met at the several meetings upon this occasion, put together, amount to the number 12, which is the majority of the whole. But if they mean a majority of those present when the resolution was formed, it may fall very short of the majority of the body: Four persons will make a majority of a quorum of the Council. In the present case, I doubt whether the number of those who really approved of this measure, was much more: for it seemed to be rather submitted to than joined in. As for the petition itself, it is very lengthy, being five folio pages, but has nothing new in it, nothing I believe, but what is to be found among the writings of the House of Representatives. It differs from the petition to the King in this: the latter carefully avoids all claim of right against the parliament; this is not so clear of it: it has indeed no positive assertions of right, but several intimations of it too plain to be unnoticed. This account is taken from only once reading it, and therefore may not be free from mistakes, tho' I believe it is right as to the general idea.

I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant. FRA. BERNARD.

P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing, I have got a list of the gentlemen who passed upon the petition, Mr. Danforth, Royal, Haying, Bowdoin, Hubbard, Tyler, Pitts, Dexter. Upon November the 30th, they agreed to the petition to the Lords and Commons, to be signed by Mr. Danforth, as President. Of these eight, I have been informed of two who wanted to have it undone, and I can fix upon another, who, I dare say, acquiesced rather than concurred.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE of May 4, 1769.

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas;
Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit. HOR.

EVERY new piece of intelligence from England, is more alarming than the last. Luxury, venality, and corruption, are arrived at that enormous height, that Great-Britain, like antient Rome, seems ready to sink under her own weight.

We have little reason to expect a redress of grievances from the present temper and disposition of the British ministry or P—t. The first have gone too far to retract: Their own safety depends upon procuring the approbation of Parliament, to the violent and oppressive measures they have pursued: This, or an impeachment, is the only alternative.——*Nec revocare gradum*, is their established maxim,

They must rule America, to screen themselves.

The pulse of the House of Commons has been thoroughly felt, upon the trying question on the amendment proposed to the Address to the Crown; and its being rejected by a considerable majority, has, in a manner, deprived the distressed Americans of all hopes resulting from their most earnest applications, and may serve to shew us, what we have to expect from men, whom we have not the least share in choosing; and who, consequently, think they have not any manner of dependance upon us.

Measures of the highest national importance, have been approved, without examination; and (what would be flagrant injustice to an individual) whole provinces have been condemned unheard!

The late Resolves of the House of Lords, confirms an interesting truth, founded on the experience of most ages and nations: That oppression cannot be carried on by halves, or stop at a certain point.

A people, who were once free, can hardly be deprived of many of their dearest, and most valuable rights and privileges, whilst they are suffered to retain the rest.

The axe must be laid to the root of liberty, and a plan of slavery, made consistent, in all its parts, before it can become thoroughly practicable.

We have seen our jury-trials (that bulwark of British liberty) not only abridged, but, in many cases, absolutely transferred to arbitrary civil-law courts, whose judges are the mere creatures of the ministry.

We have been heavily taxed, without our consent, or that of our Representatives, contrary to the first principles of the British constitution; and a Revenue is raised out of our pockets, not as the free gift of the people, but so much of our property has been violently wrested from us, and we are left, without security, for what remains.

The legislative power of some of our Assemblies, has not only been suspended, but threatened with annihilation for daring to exercise their own judgment, in discharging their duty to their constituents.

Many Assemblies have been dissolved, with aggravating circumstances of passion and indecency, for refusing an implicit obedience to arbitrary and senseless ministerial requisitions; and in some colonies, no new Assembly has been called, but the people left entirely without any Representative, or constitutional means of redress, and being thereby reduced almost to a state of desperation; and under a necessity of assembling, to consult on measures for securing the public peace and safety, such meetings have been represented as seditious and rebellious, by the very mouth from which tyranny and oppression they proceeded.

A new office, peculiarly established for the ease and benefit of his Majesty's American subjects, by furnishing a proper channel for the conveyance of their petitions, has been perverted to the means of obstructing them, and adding to the weight of our oppressions.

We have been inhibited, directly contrary to the spirit of the Great Charter and the Bill of Rights, from joining in petitions to our most gracious sovereign, and laying our united complaints before the throne.

Our humble and dutiful petitions and remonstrances, have been treated with contempt, and represented to the people of Great-Britain, as an impudent attempt at independence, and flying in the face of the British government and constitution; when it is the breach of that constitution, only, of which we complain: and these by the vile ministerial arts, a lumbering and generous nation, has been so far prejudiced and incensed against their brethren and fellow-subjects, as imprudently to acquiesce in regulations, which may, hereafter, by affording dangerous precedents, prove destructive to itself.

A standing army is stationed among us, in time of profound peace, under no subordination to the civil power, and living almost upon free quarter, as in an enemy's country; while fleets of our sea-port towns are invested, and their harbours blocked up by ships of war.

In criminal accusations (should the measures lately recommended, be put in execution) we are to be deprived of the right of Englishmen, a trial by a jury of neighbours! A British subject is to be transported, however innocent he may happen to be, from his own country, to the other side of the globe, dragged from the advice and good offices of all his friends and acquaintance, deprived almost of a possibility of evidence, in his favour, and cannot even be acquitted, until he has suffered greater punishment than death.

Statutes of treason are to be extended, by construction, contrary to the known maxims of law and justice: which will render every man's life as insecure, as his property already is; for, by the same kind of logic, we may soon expect to see that treated, as treason, in an American, which is not even a misdemeanor in an inhabitant of Great-Britain.

Wheels and racks are still wanting to complete this new and formidable system of government, and may possibly bring up the rear.

In short, the infamous arts and misrepresentations of a few men in office, actuated by the basest motives of private interest, and ambition, have had greater weight, than the humble and dutiful petitions and remonstrances of all the Colonies, and the cries of four millions of loyal subjects.

Well may the ministry apprehend a civil war in America, conscious of the provocation they have given; which in a less loyal country, would infallibly have produced one. But, let us, my countrymen, convince the world, that in this, as in every thing else, they have formed a wrong judgment of us. Let not their utmost malevolence and tyranny, withdraw us from our allegiance to the best of Kings, or induce a thought, or action, inconsistent with our duty. Let us continue to pay due obedience to the Government of our Mother Country, and its Parliament, in every thing, not utterly subversive of our constitutional rights and privileges, which we ought to hold dearer than life, and defend, by all legal and honest means, in our power. What may be the most likely to succeed, shall be the subject of another paper. ATTICUS.

New Advertisements.

James Jamieson, & Maurice Simons,

Having entered into COPARTNERSHIP, under the Firm of

JAMIESON & SIMONS,

Beg leave to acquaint their FRIENDS, That they have just imported, in the Polly, Capt. Rainier, from London, and in the Prosper, Capt. Thompson, from Bristol:

A GENERAL and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GOODS, fitting for the present season. Which, with white, blue and green PLAINS, RAISINS, JORDAN ALMONDS, ditto in the shell, fine hyson, green, and bohea TEA, RUM, SUGAR, &c. they will sell on very reasonable terms, at their store on the Bay, formerly possessed by Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM ELLIS, & Co. Their Country Friends may depend on their orders being punctually complied with.

N. B. A neat set of BOOKS to be sold very cheap.

Ashley-River, June 5th, 1769.

BROUGHT to me to be tolled, the two following STRAYS, A black GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, a small star in his forehead, branded on the mounting shoulder *JMD* in one, and the off buttock *of*

W, the off hind foot white. The other a flea-bitten grey, 14 hands and one inch high, branded on the mounting shoulder R M, or something like it, and on the near buttock R

M in one, the off ditto an obscure brand. The owners may apply, to RICHARD-BOHUN BAKER.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue,

On Thursday the 29th Instant, (June) at the usual place in Charles-Town:

A STOUT healthy NEGRO WOMAN, belonging to the estate of *Elizabeth McDowell* deceased, by

MARY RUSSEL, Administratrix.

RICHARD RICHARDSON informs me of the following strayed CATTLE, at the plantation under his care in St. George's parish, viz. a brown COW, marked with a swallow-fork and under-keel in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left, branded with a flower-de-luce on the left hip and IS on the right hip and side: A red two years old HEIFER, with a white face, but no brand or mark: And a black HEIFER, with a crop and under-keel in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right. The owners must prove their property before

June 8, 1769. DAVID OLIPHANT, J.P.

MR. ALEXANDER ALDRIGE informs me of a black GELDING, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder, off shoulder, and buttock *AIV* in one, having strayed into his plantation on Edisto-River, near the mouth of Stead's Creek. The owner must prove his property before.

June 5th, 1769. JOHN TROUP, J. P.

TO BE LETT,

A Commodious small TENEMENT in Guignard-street, next door to the Rev. Mr. Panting's. For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC MOTTE, on the Bay.

WHO has for sale, two very neat *Italian* RIDING CHAIRS.

TO BE LET, and entered on immediately,

A TWO-story new BRICK HOUSE in Union-street, next to the corner of Unity-Alley, with a good cellar underneath, and a good TWO-STORY KITCHEN back, fit for a Shop-Keeper. Apply to MOSES MITCHEL.

BOSTON, May 1.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-England.

[illegible] THE people here begin to think pretty seriously, [illegible] political plan of despotism is formed, and [illegible] the repeated banishment of Mr. Wilkes, their liberties are in imminent danger.——*Some attempts have been made to lay before the public the letters your colony, and to point out to the people of England the dangerous consequences of the late measures, but you will know that the public papers are all so severely watched, and such powerful imprimaturs placed over them, that they will not print any thing which tends to open mens eyes, lest the beast part of the nation should seek revenge against their oppressors and destroyers.——You must, my dear Sir, depend on your own steadiness and firmness for your very being, you have no mercy to expect from hence; justice seems to have fled from us, and a spirit of plunder has taken up every avenue of the hearts of the once virtuous English.——You must earnestly recommend to every merchant a spirit of manufacturing; and if the address to his majesty has no other effect, I still think it will be attended with a universal declaration upon oath, among the inhabitants, that they will, on no condition whatever, use any manufactures except their own, for a number of years.——But on the contrary; should the people of Boston, pleased with the present quick circulation of cash, or from an inordinate desire of gain, arising from the sale of English goods, tamely sit quiet, and refuse to rouse the spirit of liberty thro' the country.——I can't lament over you, whose situation will be worse than that of Jerusalem, when our Saviour beheld it with tears, tho' you are lost to be pitied; for if you will, with open eyes, suffer the shackles of slavery to be fixed upon you, without one struggle, you deserve the iron rod, and the Egyptian bondage.*

The great pains taken by a *certain person* on Thursday last, to promote an appearance of resistance to the civil authority, was observed by many with contempt and indignation; but thanks to that regard to peace and good order, which so generally prevails here, the infamous design was frustrated. Many of the inhabitants perceiving the artful scheme, offered their assistance, which he was obliged, tho' with apparent reluctance, to accept. What a fine pretence would have obtained for calling the assistance of the military, if the prisoners had been suffered to take the advantages which were so repeatedly given them to make their escape; and what a noble subject it would have been for Sir F——s and his cabal, to build a representation to the Ministry upon. The inhabitants of the province in general, and this town in particular, are determined to support the execution of the laws at all events, without any regard to the quality or station of the offenders.

BOSTON, May 8.

By a letter that was accidently picked up the other night near Dr. Sewall's meeting-house, a discovery is said to be made that the D—ke of Gr—ft—n's late kept Mistress has wrote over to her brother here, to sweep up and keep all the money he possibly can get, for that his continuance in office will be very short. This lady of pleasure need not have given such advice, for the Birch broom has been very active indeed, and with all, saving enough.

BOSTON, May 15.

Last Tuesday sailed his Majesty's Ship Mermaid, for the island St. John's. And on Friday, the Romney and Hussar sailed for Halifax.

In such detestation do people hold the late importers of English goods, that on Thursday evening last, one of them was voted out of a Fire Club, as a person unworthy to associate with men who profess a regard for the public welfare.

A Letter from New-York, dated Monday, May 1, 1769.

"I have but a few minutes to write before the post sets out—so can give you only a short account of our proceedings here in support of the agreement for non-importation of British goods.—In the Britannia, Capt. Munds, there came a considerable quantity of goods for merchants in town.—in consequence of which the merchants had a meeting, the day after arrival, and it is said, came to a resolution to store the goods, but not use them: But this did not satisfy the people—they generally thought it best the goods should be sent back again to England. As soon as this was known to be the general sentiment, which was about ten o'clock last night, application was made to the Printer, and by a little after twelve, a thousand advertisements were struck off, desiring all the inhabitants to meet this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, on business of the utmost consequence: These advertisements, late as it was, were distributed before day all over the city.—The people met at the time and place appointed, and unanimously insisted that the goods should be sent back to England; which was readily and solemnly promised by the merchants they came to: On which the people gave them three cheers, and dispersed.—Nobody doubts the honour of the merchants, in being true to their promise, but yet care will be taken that they are so, in order to satisfy the people, so that the ship will be watched 'till her departure.

This may shew our brethren in Boston, as well as on the other side the water, how much we are in earnest."

We are informed that agreements are entering into in this and the neighbouring governments, not to purchase any thing of those who have imported goods in the last ships, contrary to the agreement made by the merchants: And that some of the principal importers among us have wrote their correspondents, that they shall withdraw their business from such of them as ship goods to those persons who have declined entering into the general agreement relative to a non-importation.

BOSTON, May 22.

We have intelligence from gentlemen of undoubted credit, that the merchants at Philadelphia, at a meeting lately held in that city, came into an agreement not to import any goods from Great-Britain until the late revenue acts are repealed.

It is said that the 14th regiment now here is destined this summer for New-York, and the regiment in that city is to return home.

Capt. Shand is arrived at Providence from London, but brought no latter news than what has been already inserted in this paper. On his appearance in the offing off Rhode-Island, one Row, a waiter, went on board; and when Capt. Shand had entered at Newport, he proceeded to Providence; after his arrival there, a number of people assembled, took Walter, *tarred and feathered him* in a pretty decent manner; they then accompanied him through the principal streets, when, we hear, his voluntary declaration was—"Here goes a d——d informer."

Yesterday came to town from New-York, Lt. Col. Dalrymple.

On monday the 15th instant, the town of BRAINTREE *made choice of* Ebenezer Thayer, *jun. Esq; to represent them in the general assembly, and voted the following instructions, viz.*

To EBENEZER THAYER, jun. Esq;

SIR,

WE, your constituents, have this day delegated to you the powers, with which we are invested by the royal charter; whereby you are enabled, to appear and act for us, in the ensuing general court, or assembly: And as it is the strongest proof of our esteem and confidence, we therefore expect, and rest assured, that you will carefully observe, and steadily pursue the following instructions.

I. We desire and expect, that you will use your best endeavours to investigate the causes which have occasioned, to bring upon us those insupportable grievances we already feel, and of greater which we have but too much reason to fear.

II. That you will endeavour to obtain authentic copies, of all letters and papers of a public nature, that have been transmitted to the ministry and parliament; especially, of those which have been laid before the parliament; as the knowledge of their con-

trate, it brings the last clue, as a right understanding of the source from whence all our grievances have arisen.

III. That you particularly enquire, whether governor BERNARD was under an indispensible obligation, by special command of his Majesty, so suddenly to dissolve the last general assembly; and if he was not, what were his motives to deprive this people, and to keep them deprived, of their provincial council, in such a critical conjuncture of our public affairs.

IV. That you will endeavour, by all possible means, to find out, by what wicked artifice, this unhappy province could be so grossly misrepresented to our most gracious Sovereign, as to give occasion for troops and ships of war to be sent here, to support the civil authority, and for our being exhibited to public view, in the odious light of a factious and rebellious people; when all who know us, know, and who love us, will freely testify, his Majesty has not more loyal, dutiful, and obedient subjects, in the whole extent of his dominions.

V. That if, upon enquiry, you should find, that we have no provincial agent at the court of Great-Britain; we request you to use all your influence, to have one speedily appointed: That he be a person well acquainted with the public affairs of this, and all the British colonies upon the continent: That he be a man of strict integrity: Of unbroken fidelity to the trust which shall be committed to his care; and that ample provision be made, to support him in the execution of it: We the rather insist upon this, as there is reason to apprehend, we have greatly suffered for want of such an agent, to counteract and defeat, the devices and intrigues of our enemies, and to keep us duly informed of their machinations against us: But above all, to effect if possible, a restoration of that harmony and good understanding, between the mother country, and her American children, which by the wickedness of some and the weakness of others, have been for some time past, most cruelly interrupted.

VI. We desire and expect, the exertion of your utmost efforts, to prevail with the general assembly, to enquire into the causes, that gave birth to the convention of committees, from several towns and districts, at Boston in September last:---What was the professed end and design of their meeting? Whether they assumed or presumed to assume any governmental powers? Whether by their exemplary conduct, prudent counsel, and wholesome advice, any salutary purposes were answered? such as the preservation of peace and good order, and preventing tumults, disorder, and consequential acts of violence; at a time when the minds of people were filled with terrible apprehensions at the hostile appearance, of which they had just then received intelligence: And the result of their enquiry may be published to the world, and thereby remove those groundless prejudices which the malevolent tongue of slander and defamation has industriously propagated.

VII. As the parliament of Great-Britain is esteemed the grand inquest of the nation, so we take the general assembly to be the grand inquest of this province: We therefore require you to use your utmost abilities, that inquisition be made, respecting all presentments and informations, of crimes and misdemeanors, to the executive courts within this province respectively; and if any wilful neglect or refusal to prosecute offenders shall appear, that the person or persons, however dignified, so neglecting or refusing, being thereof convicted, do suffer those pains and penalties, which wisdom shall prescribe, and justice confirm, as due to such an infamous breach of trust.

VIII. As the supplies of the present year will necessarily be doubled, on account of the deficiencies of the last, we recommend to your consideration, whether the poorer sort must not greatly suffer, if so large a sum be levied in one year.

Finally, That you be particularly attentive to preserve a constant, amicable, and constitutional correspondence, between the representative body of this people, and those of the other colonies, relative to matters of a public nature, which are or may be objects of mutual and general concern: The umbrage which has been taken, at our past endeavours to effect this salutary measure, and the steps that have been pursued to defeat the same, is, in our opinion, a convincing proof of its necessity and importance.

There are doubtless, other objects equally interesting and important, that will come under your consideration, especially of a commercial kind; but they more immediately concern the maritime towns, we shall leave to be suggested by them; and only add, our most humble and ardent supplications, to that all perfect Being, who rules in the hearts of the children of men, that he will be pleased to incline our gracious Sovereign to hear, and grant a favourable answer to the united prayrs of his American subjects, for a redress of their grievances: And that whilst we pay to his Majesty, that homage and allegiance which he demands, and we acknowledge he is justly intitled to, we may receive from him in return, that protection and favour, and be secured in the enjoyment of those *rights* and *privileges*, which we are equally intitled to, as natural and free-born subjects.

Braintree, May 15, 1769.

BOSTON. MAY 25.

Charles Stewart, Esq; Receiver-general of the customs, and Major Butler of the 29th regiment, arrived here last week from the southward. And last Sunday evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, Barrack-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple of the 14th regiment, and Captain Montresor came to town from New-York.

Saturday last his Majesty's ship Rose, Captain Caldwell, arrived from a cruize.

Tuesday arrived here his Majesty's ship Senegal, Captain Sir Thomas Rich, from Newport, Rhode-Island.

We hear that several officers, and near an hundred men of the 18th regiment, died on their march to the Illinois.

Friday last embarked, and yesterday sailed for Halifax, the detachment of the 59th regiment, commanded by Capt. Wilson. As did also the Raven transport for London, in whom went passenger Captain Blacket of the 13th regiment, for the recovery of his health; and about thirty invalids from the regiments and ships of war, to be admitted into Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals.

From Watertown of the 22d instant we learn, that the freeholders, and other inhabitants of that town met, and brought in their votes for a representative, and the express number was 92, when Mr. John Remmington was chosen by a large majority.

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 8.

WE were warranted to publish, in this paper of the 2d of February last, that if the acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America (which the people of the colonies conceive to be *unconstitutional*) should not be speedily repealed, which they were led to believe would be the case in March or April, the generality of the inhabitants of this country wou'd *then* strictly adhere to several resolutions they had lately entered into, for *establishing œconomy, encouraging provincial labour*, and *keeping more money in this province*. We are now warranted to add, that, seeing no prospect of having their grievances redressed, and apprehending that they will rather be augmented than done away, those resolutions have actually taken place, with many, in different parts, without limitation of time or condition, and that the people more generally come into them, by a great addition of hands. In consequence whereof there is, at this time, a very great demand, both in town and country, not only for every manufacture already established in this province, but also for almost every article (usually imported from Great-Britain) that can be procured from our sister colonies; and a noble spirit is diffusing itself, for entering into patriotic associations, to discountenance every kind of luxury, to promote and improve the present and introduce and establish new manufactures, and to form many be-

neficial arrangements. So that, instead of those acts proving injurious to us, we shall probably, in a few years, have reason to applaud the wisdom of that parliament, which drove us, out of a state of insensibility and dissipation, to the cultivation and improvement of all the arts and manufactures which were once the boast and chief support of Britain.

It is said, the MECHANICS and many other inhabitants of this town, are to have a meeting next week, in order to consult how far they can follow the laudable example of their patriotic brethren in New-York of last year.

At a court of Vice-Admiralty held here on Monday last, the merits of the cause of the Ship Britannia, on an information for having the following prohibited goods on board, viz. two hogsheads of Geneva, nine chests of Dutch Pipes, and four casks of Dutch Flints, was fully pleaded and heard, before Judge Simpson; when it appeared that those prohibited articles being on board, was owing entirely to *the indiscretion of the master*, and *expressly contrary to the owners orders*: On principles of equity therefore, his Honour the Judge, on Tuesday, decreed the ship to be restored; the claimant to pay all costs; and the prohibited goods to be forfeited.

His Majesty's Birth-day falling this year on Sunday, the same was celebrated here on Tuesday, in the usual manner; except that his Excellency the Governor entertained the company, he had invited, at his own house; and that the Charles-Town Artillery Company entertained the town with the most curious fire-works in the evening, at Broughton's bastion, that ever had been exhibited here. About 26 houses were illuminated, and twelve of them in one of the minor streets; yet there was not wanting manifestations of loyalty and affection to our present most gracious Sovereign; but the people in general seemed affected, and depressed in spirits, on account of the unhappy distinction subsisting between them and their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain.

Several British vessels belonging to the Bahama's, amongst them five turtlers, having been lately taken by the Spaniards, and carried into the Havanna, Captain Wallace in his Majesty's sloop Bonetta, went down thither to demand restitution of them, and his going thither had so good an effect, that the five turtling vessels, with the slaves, &c. on board, were immediately restored, and damages allowed.

The brigantine Prosper of Bristol, which ran ashore on Cape-Romain last Tuesday se'nnight, having been lightened by a scooner which went to her assistance, was happily got off on Thursday, and yesterday she arrived safe in this harbour.

This day embarked for New-York, in the Sally, Captain Schermerhorn, the Honourable Jacob Blackwell, Esq; of Pensacola, and his lady.

In the Brigantine Grant, which sailed for London this morning, are returned TWENTY BALES of the STAMPT PAPER which was imported here in the memorable year 1765.

No Variation in the PRICE CURRENT since our last, except in the article of PIPE-STAVES, which now sell at 55 l. per M.

The Quantity of RICE exported, is 106,184 Barrels.

Timothy's Maxine List.

For Two Weeks.

May	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
26*th*.	His Majesty's Sloop *Martin*, Capt. *Tho. Hayward*,	Cape-Fear
	Ship St. John, Thomas Clifton,	Angola
	Snow Polly, John Rainier,	London
	Brigantine Flora, William Manson,	Whitby
	Scooner Brewton Island Packet, Peter Bachop,	St. Augustine
28*th*.	Ship Champion, David Chew,	Cowes
	Scooner Union, Thomas Myer,	Georgia
30*th*.	Ship Trent, Grove Gillis,	Jamaica
31*st*.	Scooner Margaret, Benjamin Barton,	East-Florida
	Sloop Elizabeth & Mary, John Mathelin,	St. Croix
June 1.	Sloop Nancy, David Burch,	Madera
	Sloop Hope, John Stephanson,	Georgia
	Sloop Sally, Jesse Hunt,	New-York
2*d*.	Ship Mercury, Basil Maxwell,	Angola
3*d*.	Brigantine Prince of Wales, Tho. Mason,	Philadelphia
	Scooner Molly, James White,	Cape-Fear
4*th*.	Ship Betsey & Sally, Francis Stanfell,	Portsmouth
	Brigantine Harriot, Thomas Rymer,	Windward Coast
	Sloop Beaufain, Nathaniel Catlin,	Bermuda
6*th*.	Sloop Hawke, Charles Henry,	Boston
	Scooner Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
	Sloop Polly, Jonathan Wood,	Philadelphia
7*th*.	Brigantine Prosper, Henry Thompson,	Bristol
	Scooner Batchelor's Delight, Benj. Minors,	N. Providence

May	Sailed,	*For*
27*th*.	*Le Despencer* Packet-boat, Capt. *Wm. Talbot*,	Falmouth
	Sloop Anne, William Jarden,	Beaufort
28*th*.	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcrist,	St. Christopher
30*th*.	His Majesty's Frigate *Renown*, Hon. *Geo. Murray*,	Jamaica
	His Majesty's Sloop *Martin*, Capt. *Tho. Hayward*,	Beaufort
	Ship Cygnet, James Smith,	Cape-Fear
	Brigantine Elizabeth, John Rookin,	Whitehaven
	Brigantine Alston, Henry Hunter,	Oporto
June 1.	Sloop Hope, John Rider,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Betsey, Richard Small,	Grenada
2*d*.	Scooner Expedition, John Dornin,	St. Augustine
4*th*.	Brigantine Neptune, John Teston,	Cowes
	Brigantine Prince George, John Addison,	Lancaster
	Scooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
6*th*.	Ship Lillies, Hercules Angus,	Lisbon
	Ship Royal George, Joseph Davies,	Cowes
	Ship Sally, Benjamin Berry,	Oporto
	Ship Trent, Grove Gillis,	London
	Scooner Sally, Marriot Parsons,	Virginia
8*th*.	Ship Bacchus, John Dixon,	Liverpoole
	Brigantine Grant, Robert Scott,	London
	Brigantine Hopewell, Moses Pitt,	Vigo
	Brigantine Shark, John Ashburn,	Liverpoole
	Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn,	New-York

Remain windbound or cleared,	*For*
Ship Betsey & Elsey, John Harrison,	London
Ship Countess of Sussex, Thomas Davies,	London
Ship Betsey & Sally, Francis Stanfell,	Cape-Fear
Brigantine John & Henry, Denis Driscoll,	Oporto
Brigantine Harriet, Charles Dawson,	Jamaica

May sail between this and our next.	*For*
Ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lowley,	London
Ship James, Henry Billinger,	Liverpoole
Ship Biron, John Ruffel,	Cowes
Ship Carolina-Packet, William White,	London
Brigantine Philadelphia Packet, Wm. Coward,	Cape-Fear
Brigantine Ranger, William Pickles,	London
Brigantine Prince of Wales, Tho. Mason,	Philadelphia
Scooner Batchelor's Delight, Benj. Minors,	N. Providence
Scooner Brewton-Island Packet, Peter Bachop,	St. Augustine
Scooner Margaret, Benjamin Burton,	Antigua
Sloop Beaufain, Nathaniel Catlin,	Antigua
Sloop Sally, Jesse Hunt,	Rhode-Island & New-York
Sloop Polly, Jonathan Wood,	Philadelphia
Scooner Vulcan, Turner Vardell,	Georgia
Sloop Charles-Town, Joseph Durfee,	Rhode-Island

Entered out, and loading.	*For*
Ship Champion, David Chew,	Cowes
Brigantine Smyth, John Moncrieff,	Jamaica
Scooner Liberty, William Gleckie,	Jamaica
Sloop Peggy Elisha Hinman,	Antigua

Ships Cleared in May.

Ship Britannia, Alexander Hardie,
Ship Jenny, Richard Webber,
Snow Lilly, John Scrayhan,
Sloop Swallow, James Cuff,
Sloop Montague, Samuel Wright,
Sloop Charlotte, John Lockhart,
Sloop Frances, James Seymour,

Vessels from this port.

His Majesty's Sloop Viper, Capt. John Linzee,	*Cape-Fear*
Ship Achilles, John Walker,	*Cape-Fear*
Ship Pitt, George Chisholm,	*Cape-Fear*
Ship Galworth, Cassidy McCausland,	*Cape-Fear*
Ship William, Samuel Chace,	*Boston*
Brigantine Jenny, Robert Ewing,	*Antigua*
Scooner Fox, Paul Jenkins,	*Boston*
Sloop Frugality, John Burrows,	*Cape-Fear*
Sloop Sally, Joseph Blower,	*Philadelphia*
Sloop Nancy, Thomas Mulford,	*Cape-Fear*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Province.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that a large number of dead negroes, whose bodies have been thrown into the river, are drove upon the marsh opposite to Charles-Town, and the noisome smell arising from their putrefaction may become dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of this province: In order to prevent such an inhuman and unchristian practice, I think fit, by the advice of his Majesty's council, to issue this my PROCLAMATION, strictly forbidding the same: And I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS current money, to be paid on the conviction of the offender, to any person that will inform against any one person who shall be guilty of such practice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at CHARLES-TOWN, *this 7th Day of June, Anno Domini 1769, and in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ON Sunday the 21st of May, 1769, absented himself from his service on board the Ship Planters Adventure, an APPRENTICE LAD named DANIEL GREENWOOD, aged 16 years, about 4 feet 10 inches high, his legs remarkably thick for his height; wears his own hair, has a very effeminate face and voice, and sings remarkably well.

If the said Daniel Greenwood will immediately return to his service, he shall be forgiven: Or whoever will deliver him to me, or to Messieurs MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS, in Charles-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded. But whoever is known to harbour him, may depend on being prosecuted, with the utmost rigour of the law, by MILES LOWLEY,
Master of the Ship Planters Adventure.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Charles-Town, on Wednesday the 24th May last, a bay HORSE, upwards of fourteen hands high, with a switch tail, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock S H, the S in the middle of the upper part of the H. Any person that shall deliver the said Horse to the subscriber, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward. HUMPHRY SOMMERS.

For COWES directly,

To sail the 20th Instant,

THE SHIP CHAMPION,
DAVID CHEW Master,

Having good Accommodations.

FOR Passage, apply to said Master, at Champneys's Wharf, or to JOHN NEUFVILLE.

STRAYED from Mr. FERRIOR's plantation in St. John's parish, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, with slouched ears, branded on the mounting buttock R I, but the top of the R being obliterated makes it resemble KI. Whoever will deliver the said horse either to STEPHEN MAZYCK, JAMES RAVENEL, or DANIEL RAVENEL, Esq'rs at St. John's, or to the subscriber in Charles-Town, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.
JOHN NEUFVILLE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid to trust or credit any one belonging to my family, either white or black, without a written order from my wife or myself, as no debt otherwise contracted will be paid by ALEXANDER FRASER.
May 20th, 1769.

For NEW-YORK,

To sail in Ten Days,

THE SLOOP SALLY,
JESSE HUNT Master,

(A prime sailer, with good Accommodations for Passengers.)

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master.-----Who has a few Hogsheads of RUM, some Cases of GIN, and BAR IRON, to sell.

For LONDON directly,

THE SHIP CAROLINA-PACKET,
WILLIAM WHITE, Master;
(Now lying at Col. Beale's Wharf.)

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or
BREWTON, DOYLEY, & BREWTON.

A TUB of the very finest HYSON TEA, and London PORTER in Barrels, to be sold cheap by said Master.

For LONDON.

(To Sail by the 15th of JUNE.)

THE SHIP PLANTERS ADVENTURE,
MILES LOWLEY Master.

FOR Freight or Passage (having good Accommodations) apply to said Master, or to MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

Adapted to the SUMMER SEASON,

Is just imported, per the Captains WHITE *and* RAINIER, *from* LONDON:----*Among which are,*

GREAT variety of Irish sheeting and shirting LINEN, well bought of the Irish factors, and acknowledged good and cheap, by all that have purchased of them; fine white Russia drab and jean, coloured ditto, nankeens, and neat striped damasks; great choice of linen and silk handkerchers, fine French romals; blue and white, purple and white printed linens and callicoes, a few pieces of neat India chints, lampash; bordered, plain, flowered, and stripe fine muslin and gauzes; plain, green, yellow rose, purple and striped persian taffeties; lead and crow-coloured 3-4th wide lutestrings, with a rich black padusoy; cambricks and lawns; good Scotch and Irish osnabrugs; CHINA WARE, STATIONARY, GROCERY, CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, IRONMONGERY and BRASIERY in general; cases of mathematical instruments, spy-glasses, quadrants and sea-compasses, anchors and grapnals, best Bridport sail duck, flock mattrasses and counterpanes, most kinds of fresh pickles and mustard, jars of best blue raisins, mens hats of the newest fashion; laylock, blue, and pink ground fans, with lace patterns, plain, white and black ivory ditto; womens purple and white kid gloves and mitts, fashionable silk hats and bonnets, ribbons and laces, neat black callimanco pumps; a large assortment of HOSIERY, breeding-cages, violins, and Roman strings, French horns, ground paints, and London-boiled linseed oil; three complete Italian CHAIRS, harnesses, stout Hazel fishing-rods, and silk lines: All of which will be sold at reasonable prices, at the subscribers store on the BAY, near the New Exchange. WEBB & DOUGHTY.

JUST IMPORTED, by

WILLIAM GREAVES,

In the Ship Polly, Capt. John Rainier, and the last Vessels from LONDON, which he will dispose of on VERY LOW terms for ready money, or a short credit,

SICKLES, failing-axes, broad axes and hatchets, with a variety of other IRONMONGERY, also cotton and thread hose of all sorts, breeches patterns, capuchines, cloaks and cardinals, Scotch threads, with a variety of other goods not here enumerated.

A Light grey GELDING, his two hind hoofs white, and both fore hoofs black, better than thirteen hands high, about seven years old, branded on the near buttock *JN*, and on the off buttock *JC*. The owner may prove his property, within the time prescribed by law, before HENRY CASSELS.

Black-River, May 11th, 1768.

STOLEN or STAYED, from my Plantation between ASHLEY-RIVER and STONO BAIDGE, the beginning of April, the following HORSES, *viz.*

A Large black HORSE, branded on the near buttock P, on the near shoulder WH, and on the off shoulder IL, with a small star in his forehead.

A large roan HORSE, his mane has been cut on one side, branded with an R reversed and P joined together, on the off buttock, and some other brand on the near buttock, but not known.

A black HORSE, branded RP as above, on the off buttock, with a blaze in his face, he paces and canters, and has some other brands about him.

A grey HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, also branded RP as above, but not known whereabout.

Any person who will deliver the said HORSES, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward for each, and all reasonable expences, and if stolen, TEN POUNDS reward, upon conviction of the offender. ROGER PINCKNEY.

For COWES directly,

THE SHIP BIRON,

(A remarkable fast Sailor, with very good Accommodations for Passengers.)

JOHN RUSSELL, Master.

To sail by the 10th Instant.

FOR Passage apply to said Master on board, at Mr. Champneys's Wharf, or to JOHN NEUFVILLE.

JUST ARRIVED from CAMDEN,

A QUANTITY of fine fresh CAROLINA FLOUR, SHIP BREAD, and good BUTTER in firkins, to be sold, by WILLIAM ANCRUM.
AARON LOOCOCK.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pleasant-situated HOUSE on the West side of King-street, with six very good rooms, and five fire-places, and all other conveniencies. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to JOSEPH HUTCHINS, who will discount £. 50 sterling in the value of said house to any one who will pay him ready money.

N. B. Said Hutchins desires all persons indebted to him, to call and pay off their accompts, as he is in great want of the money.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber at Brunswick, on Cape-Fear River, a negro fellow named QUAMINA, but calls himself GEORGE, and says he belongs to Mr. *Dry*. Whoever apprehends him and acquaints the subscriber where he may be got, shall be sufficiently paid for their trouble, &c. RICHARD QUINCE.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, two TENEMENTS situated on the Bay, opposite to Mr. BURN's wharf. Any person inclinable to purchase them, may know the terms by applying to ALEXANDER PERONNEAU.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL MARES of the ENGLISH breed, one of which is very handsome, half blooded, and full 14 hands and an half high, with a promising Horse COLT by her side, of a month old, got by SHADOW. The Mares are in good order, and may be got to horse immediately. Enquire of JOHN PARKER.

WILLIAM JOHNSON

Having taken a convenient shop on Mr. Charles Elliott's *wharf,*

TAKES this public method of acquainting all his FRIENDS, MERCHANTS, SHIP-MASTERS, and OTHERS, who may have occasion for any kind of

Blacksmith's Work,

That such as please to employ him, may always rely upon having their orders *exactly* and *expeditiously* executed, as well as upon reasonable terms; and that he will thankfully acknowledge their favours.

Just Published. Price Ten Shillings.

And to be sold at the Store of JOHN EDWARDS, & Comp. In TRADD-STREET.

AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT towards an Enquiry into the Nature of the Dependency of the COLONIES upon GREAT-BRITAIN, and the Rights of a British Parliament to lay TAXES on the same. By a FREEHOLDER of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

What God has joined together, let no Man put asunder.

JAMES McCALL

Has imported in the Friendship, *Capt.* Ball, *from* LONDON:

A General Assortment of Perfumery and other Goods.

Amongst which are,

SAL volatile, hartshorn, and spirit of lavender; hungary, lavender, honey and rose waters; oil of almonds, and oil of jessamin; MISS in her teens, Turky soap; plain, marbled, and chemical wash-balls, and boxes; shaving-boxes, brushes, and soap; powder boxes and silk puffs; spice boxes; lip salve and court plaister; teeth-powder, tincture, and tooth brushes with sponges, took-picks and cases; scented pomatum; plain, violet, musk, civet, rose, and super fine Poland hair-powder; Poland and English starch, fig and powder blue; single and double refined loaf sugar, super fine hyson and bohea teas, cinamon, mace, cloves, and nutmegs, black pepper, ginger, Florence oil, Durham mustard, French and Spanish olives, capers, gitkins, mangoes, walnuts, true anchovies, soy and ketchup, fine basket salt for table use, Jordan almonds, hard and soft-shell ditto, currants, blue and sun raisins, French prunes, Turky figs, brown and white candy, sugar plumbs and imagee, barley sugar, orange chips, &c.---MEDICINES of all sorts,---Lignum-vitæ mortars and pestles, gentlemen's mechanical chests of tools, reading and spying glasses, bag and other fishing rods, some with eleven joints, artificial flies, tackle hooks, Kirby hooks; hemp, cotton, and silk lines, floats, and reels; paper of all sorts, wafers, sealing wax, pens, quills, ink-powder and stands, files, folders, and sand-boxes, black-lead and camel-hair pencils, shell paints; tortoise-shell, box, ivory, bone and horn combs; needles, pins, tapes, ribbons, three-thread knitting and other threads of all sorts; FF and battle gun-powder, mustard seed shot, bullets, flints, &c. which, with RUM, WINE, BEER, CYDER, ALE, and PERRY, muscovado SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, &c. and upwards of A THOUSAND different articles, are to be had at his LARGE STORE in TRADD-STREET, REMARKABLY CHEAP, especially by wholesale, and proportionably so by retale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having divided that part of his land in town situated to the westward of his house, into

LOTS,

WILL AGREE FOR AND DISPOSE OF some of the said LOTS:

Most of them have *a front on two streets*, many on *three*; are full six feet higher in situation, by a level, than the land in the middle of Broad-street; have a fine prospect; and no WATER in the whole extent of St. Philip's parish PREFERABLE to what may be had there:

He hath framed a WHARF upon the river, to the eastward, of about 250 feet in length from south to north, where any ship that can come over the Bar may lie and load, and where any of the produce of the province may be landed, without a moment's loss of time, at either high or low water;

And hath begun to dig a DOCK, intended to be full 30 feet wide at least, and to have six feet water at high tide, contiguous to a LONG WHARF, also intended to be made, at the north side of his land, and which he makes no doubt of finishing this year; so that the purchasers of his Lots, may have their wood and other heavy articles conveyed to their doors, at as little expence as *in any* part of Charles-Town.

Such persons as will promise to improve them within *a year*, or *eighteen months*, from *the date hereof*, may have their timber, bricks, lime and other materials for building on said Lots, landed at either of his wharves, within the above-mentioned time, FREE OF CHARGE.

He takes this private method of disposing of his Lots, rather than by public sale, in order to avoid (if possible) being pestered with dram-shops, and other nusances, that may make the neighbourhood disagreeable.

The Plat of the said Lots may be seen at Mr. WILLIAM GIBBES's on the BAY, Mr. RICHARD MUNCRIEFF's in QUEEN-STREET, Mr. ANDREW RUTLEDGE's in BROAD-STREET, at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office, and with

June 3d, 1769. CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

NEW NEGROES.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the 14th instant,

A CARGO OF 157 CHOICE

SLAVES,

Imported in the Brigantine HARRIOT, THOMAS RYMER Master, from the WINDWARD COAST of AFRICA, by *THOMAS-L. & ROGER SMITH.*

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday the 14th Instant,

Two hundred & fifty-two CHOICE HEALTHY

NEGROES,

Just arrived in the Ship MERCURY, Capt. MAXWELL, from ANGOLA. *BREWTON, DOYLEY, & BREWTON.*

THOMAS GADSDEN,

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the Captains WHITE *and* RAINIER, *from* LONDON:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN & EAST-INDIA GOODS;

Which he will dispose of on REASONABLE TERMS.

Among them are,

YARD-wide, 3-4th and 7 8th IRISH LINENS of all prices; blue and white printed linens, remarkably cheap; India and English chintz; bordered India and English persians, of various colours; white Russia drab; a variety of striped and flowered lawns; white and coloured pavillion gauze; Irish and Scotch osnabrugs; raven and sail duck; diaper and damask table cloths; clouting diapers; blue and lemon-colour lutestrings; black China taffaty; blue, white, and pink flowered armozeens; white, blue, and black flowered sattin peelings; an assortment of narrow white and black blond laces; Hanover and Minionet ditto, and snail; Jacob's ladder; chipt hats; girls and womens turn stays; low-priced osnabrug threads, men's best beaver hats; furniture check; white and dyed India jeans; 12-cll white jeanet; corded and figured dimity; velvet jockey-caps; fig and powder blue; Poland starch; hair powder; a variety of CUTLERY; small bags of feathers, low priced; pickles; sweet oil; Durham mustard; neat hair seating; neat white fans; mens, womens and maids white kid gloves; PRUNES, and TURKY FIGS, &c. &c. With a variety of other articles, proper for the approaching season. (6w.)

SALE by the Provost-Marshal.

On Tuesday the 13th of June, will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 200 acres, on Jeffery's-Creek, in Craven-County, bounding Southward on Joshua Hickman's, Northward on vacant land, West on land of Thomas Platt, and East on land of Benjamin Cobb.

ONE HUNDRED acres, joining the above, butting and bounding West on the above tract, and all other sides on vacant land: Late the property of BENJAMIN COBB, and sold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

ANDREW RUTLEDGE,

ACQUAINTS HIS FRIENDS,

That he has just imported, per the Polly, Capt. Rainier, and other late Vessels from ENGLAND:

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS:

WHICH, with what he had on hand, he will dispose of on the LOWEST TERMS. Among them are, a few pieces of very fine INDIA MUSLINS, striped and flowered.

A CONSIGNMENT of SILKS, to be sold, a great bargain. Apply as above.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr GEORGE SEAMAN, deceased, by bond, note or otherwise are requested to call and discharge or settle the same, especially those who are in arrears for interest; and those who have any demands, to send them in.

JAMES LENNOX,
DAVID DEAS,
WILLIAM LENNOX,
JOHN DEAS,
} *Executors,*

The HOUSE wherein the said deceased lately dwelt, is to let, and may be entered upon immediately. Any person inclining to rent the same, may apply to Mr. JOHN ROSE. [3m.]

Charles-Town, June 1st, 1769.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled, "an act "to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *five pounds* and *fifteen shillings, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *three pounds* and *fifteen shillings*, (being both used by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White,	1	13	0	White,	2	11	6
Wheaten,	2	11	8	Wheaten,	3	0	8
Houshold,	3	10	0	Houshold,	5	6	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice. BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

PHILIP JACOBS, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon Mesne Process, at the Suit of Charles McEvers, having petitioned the honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said Charles McEvers, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Benefit of his Petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, March 21st 1768.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JAMES EMMETT, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon Mesne Process, at the Suit of William Holliday, having petitioned the honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said William Holliday, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Benefit of his Petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, May 10th, 1769.